

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 80.01

November 27 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 70
Humidity 59 53

November 27 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 66 2 p.m. 43
Humidity 66 71

3083 日一廿月十年卯乙

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

六拜禮 號七廿月十一英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY MAKES PEACE OVERTURES TO SERBIA.

CONDITIONAL OFFER PROUDLY TURNED DOWN.

Quarter of A Million Russian Troops on Roumanian Frontier.

[PERMANENT WASTAGE OF GERMAN SOLDIERS 200,000 MONTHLY.

(Reuter's Service — "Telegraph.")

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

FRENCH RESUME THE OFFENSIVE.

November 26, 3.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that the French have now taken the offensive in the Balkans, and have attacked the Bulgarians at Krivolak, where they occupied an important village and the French repelled a violent night counter-attack.

Considerable Anglo-French reinforcements continue to arrive.

250,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens learns from reliable sources that a quarter of a million Russian troops are concentrated in the Ismail region near the Roumanian frontier.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFERENCE.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Bucharest journals state that a Conference is being held at Siliștria, being attended by the Roumanian Ministers of War, Public Works and Agriculture, and the brother of the Premier. Russia is represented by Prince Urusoff, the well-known authority on the East.

According to the Matin, the Conference is discussing "all contingencies to which the war may give rise on the lower course of the Danube."

GERMANS OFFER TO CEASE HOSTILITIES.

November 26, 2.40 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that according to a telegram from Salonica, the Germans have offered the Serbians to cease hostilities if the Germans are given free passage and allowed practically to retain conquered territory.

Prince Alexander proudly refused the offer.

GERMAN EXHAUSTION.

WHAT MR. MCKENNA THINKS.

November 26, 1.35 p.m.

Mr. McKenna, in the course of an interview with the New York Tribune, said that long before Britain's money runs short the supply of German men will be exhausted. The permanent wastage of German soldiers was not less than 200,000 monthly, and therefore it becomes a mathematical calculation as to how long Germany can continue to fight.

Mr. McKenna contrasted the financial position of Britain where the gold market is still free, with that of Germany, the payment of whose large liabilities is dependent upon an indemnity from enemies who will never be defeated.

He emphasised the point that while the ability of Britain to pay her debts is practically inexhaustible, the ordinary machinery of payment is inadequate to meet the demands of the situation. Time will be required to realise on securities, but the securities are there. It is merely a question of time.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

LORD DERBY'S SPEECH.

AN EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

November 26, 1.35 p.m.
In a letter to the Times, Lord Derby expresses regret and sincere apologies for inferring in his speech of the 24th inst. that Lord Ribblesdale deliberately said something which would be of use to the enemy.

GREECE AND THE BALKANS.

M. DENYS COCHIN HONOURD.

November 26, 2.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens says M. Denys Cochin, the French Envoy, was given the freedom of the City on the 25th inst. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds, and the town was illuminated at night in his honour.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

TWENTY THOUSAND MILLION FRANCS IN ONE DAY.

November 26, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris reports that the whole of France is rejoicing at the success of the French loan. "The first day is already victory." There is not a remote part of the country and not a single Frenchman who has not heard the ringing appeal of M. Ribot and has not grasped its meaning.

The subscription of twenty thousand million francs in one day is regarded as a triumphant success for all the Allies.

M. Millerand says that every Frenchman is doing his duty in subscribing to the victory of the soldiers.

THE RUSSIANS.

A HOPELESS GERMAN TASK.

November 26, 1.45 p.m.
Telegrams from Teheran indicate that the Germans have begun repairing the difficult operation of withdrawing from the hopeless task of capturing Riga, and, generally, the line of the Dvina. Everything bulky and valuable has already been removed from Mitau.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

November 26, 1.33 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, a Teheran telegram says the Russian and British Consuls at Hamadan and members of the British and Russian legations have arrived at Kavir.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

MORE GERMAN ROGUERY.

November 24, 6.10 p.m.
The Foreign Office issues a statement on the Persian situation. After recounting the incidents at Shiraz on the 10th inst. it says:—The Consul, three members of the Bank staff, the Telegraph Superintendent, a clerk, a British merchant, a Sepahsalar clerk and the Consular escort of ten Indian sepoys have been removed to the neighbourhood of Shiraz where they are apparently in charge of Herr Wassmuss. The gendarmerie held Kum in the interest of the Germans and have seized and robbed Messrs. Lynch's tollhouses. They also robbed Russian subjects and the British Consul at Hamadan, where the gendarmerie under Swedish officers attacked them. Persian Cossacks left for Kavir on the 23rd with the British Consul at Kermanchah and the British colony. These outrages were done in defiance of the Persian Government and at the instigation of German agents.

MORE FALSE REPORTS.

November 24, 9.40 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd quotes a Teheran telegram, of the 23rd inst., which says that telegraphic communication with Kum has been restored. Major Holstrom, the instructor of the gendarmerie responsible for the bloodshed at Hamadan, has resigned and explains that the conduct of the gendarmerie was due to the interruption of telegraphic communication with Teheran, to false reports of anarchy at Teheran, (which was alleged to have been taken and burned by the Russians), and of fighting between the Russians, the gendarmerie and the Persian Cossacks. The Consul and other Britons at Shiraz were taken to the mountains. It appears that prior to their departure from Teheran, the Turkish and German diplomats had printed appeals to the people. They also sent circulars to the Governor announcing the approach of the German troops to Teheran and the departure of the Shah and his Government from the capital, accompanied by the Turkish, German and Austrian diplomats, and holding England and Russia responsible for the consequences. Turkish and German agents at Kum are actively continuing their intrigues, and numbers of Bakhtiari are continually arriving in Teheran.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

EXCELLENT RELATIONS BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND ALLIES.

November 25, 3.35 p.m.
Reuter learns from a well-informed source that the conspirators at Shiraz cut the telegraph so that communication with Teheran regarding the authenticity of the alleged "orders" from the Capital would be impossible. The plot failed, owing to the loyalty of the Persian Government which is perfectly realised by Britain and Russia, whose relations with Persia have never been more satisfactory. There is every reason to suppose that German and Turkish influence was the cause of the trouble at Hamadan. The Germans doubtless sought to make the most of any feeling due to the non-payment of the troops, and may have expected help from the foreign officers. It is declared in Persian quarters that there is no reason to question the loyalty of Major Edweli, the Swedish officer commanding.

COTTON EXPORTS FORBIDDEN.

November 24, 9.40 p.m.
The Gazette announces that the export of cotton wool and cotton wadding is totally prohibited.

WHY NOT INTERNED?

November 25, 5.50 p.m.
In the House of Commons, Sir Edwin Cornwall asked why the Raj is sending Mr. Schuyler, manager of Ernest-Hautiens, to Germany instead of interning him. Mr. Chamberlain said:—I expect information regarding the case shortly.

THE QUEEN INSPECTS MOTOR AMBULANCES.

November 25, 5.35 p.m.
Her Majesty the Queen has inspected at Buckingham Palace twenty-five motor ambulance cars subscribed for by the residents of Calcutta. After the inspection, Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.O.S.I., Sir Dunlop Smith and Messrs. McLeod, Monteith, Shorrocks, Paul, Knight and Woolacott were presented to the Queen, who expressed the cordial appreciation of the excellent equipment of the cars and the generosity and patriotic spirit of the people of Calcutta.

THE ALLIES IN THE WEST.

NOTHING NEW.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communiqué states that there is nothing to report from the western front.

THE FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

BULGARIANS AGAIN REPULSED.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says that the French troops repulsed the Bulgarian forces east of Krivolak.

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKS DISCOURAGED.

November 26, 12.10 p.m.
A Paris communiqué reports that the Turks are displaying growing activity at the Dardanelles. Thrice they attacked the British fort on the 21st inst. in an attempt to retake lost trenches, but everywhere they failed and were decimated by the Anglo-French fire. Underground warfare continues and French sappers blew up a Turkish tunnel. The Turks maintained an intense gun, rifle and grenade fire on the 23rd inst. They are, however, nervous, being harassed by our aircarft which have damaged the Dedeagatch-Constantinople railway. Monitors are bombarding the coast and forcing the Turks to maintain important forces.

A DAY OF PRAYER.

November 29, 12.10 p.m.
The Lord Mayor of London has addressed a letter to the Mayor and Provost in which he says: With the approval and cordial sympathy of His Majesty the King, and the representative heads of the churches, I have decided to invite my fellow countrymen to join in united national prayer on January 2. The general observance of this unique solemnity will be greatly encouraged if a corporate effort is made by the authorities of the various towns. The Lord Mayor himself invites the Corporation of the City of London to attend St. Paul's Cathedral on January 2.

THE ITALIANS.

PROGRESS ON THE CARSO PLATEAU.

November 26, 2.10 p.m.
A Rome communiqué reports that artillery and infantry activity has continued in the Carnia region and between the Adige and the Drave. An Austrian aviator bombed Tolmezzo but without causing any damage. Vigorous fighting has continued to the north-west of Gorizia. The Italians have extended their occupation of the crest of the Carso and have taken further trenches, the enemy's counter-attack being repulsed. Some progress is reported on the Carso plateau.

(Continued on page 5.)

TELEGRAMS. NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily.

The Foreign Office has issued a detailed statement on the Persian situation.

Considerable Anglo-French reinforcements continue to arrive in the Balkans.

The plot of the conspirators in Persia failed owing to the loyalty of the Government.

Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Already the results of the French "Loan of Victory" are said to be amazing.

The French have now taken the offensive in the Balkans and occupied an important village.

The export of cotton-wool and cotton-wadding from the United Kingdom is totally prohibited.

The Admiralty announces a system of recruiting for deferred service similar to Lord Derby's scheme.

Her Majesty the Queen has inspected twenty-five ambulance cars subscribed for by Calcutta residents.

Three attempts by the Turks to retake lost trenches on the British front in the Dardanelles failed.

The Commonwealth Government has prohibited miles of military sage leaving Australia except on legitimate business.

The whole of France is rejoicing at the success of the new Loan, which has yielded twenty thousand million francs in one day.

The Tsar has promised the appearance in Bulgaria, a week hence, of Russian troops; Italy has also promised an expedition of 40,000 men.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.16 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Church Services
St. John's Cathedral Hongkong—Matins 11 a.m., eveeng 5.45 p.m.
St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon—Morning Prayer 11 a.m., Evening Prayer 6 p.m.

Peak Church—Holy Communion 8.15 a.m.;
St. Peter's Church, West Point—Morning Prayer 11 a.m.;
Union Church Kennedy Road—Morning Prayer 11 a.m., evening 6 p.m.

The Gospel Hall—(10 and 12 Pedder Street) Worship 5 p.m., meeting at 8 p.m.; Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai—Morning Service 10.15 a.m., Evening service 6.15 p.m.; Soldiers and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street—Gospel service Sunday Evening at 8 p.m.; St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m.; Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 5.30 p.m.

First Church of Christ Scientists, MacDonnell Road—Meeting 11.15 a.m.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.; Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.; Monday, November 29.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.; Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.; Council Chamber—Licensing Board meeting 2.15 p.m.; Tuesday, November 30.

Theatre Royal—St. Andrew's Society Concert.

Wednesday, December 1.

Auction of Jewellery, etc., Mr. G. P. Lammett—2.30 p.m.; Auction of Pearls, Hughes and Hough—Noon.

NOTICES

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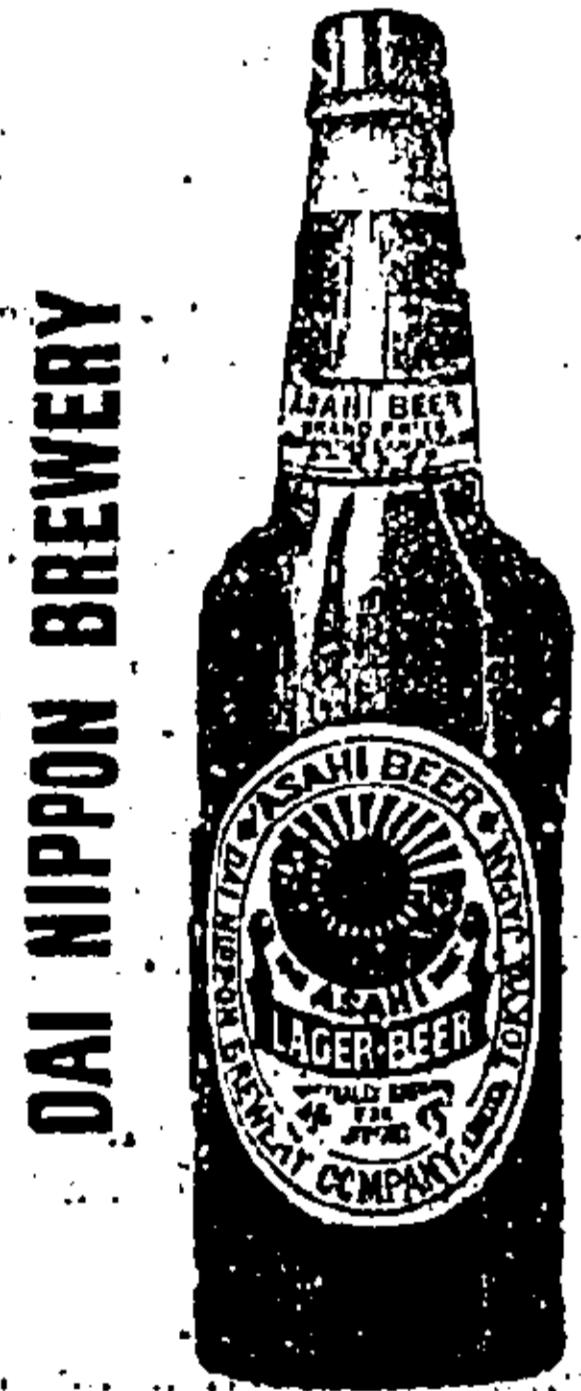
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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Greed in Time of War.

One of the inevitable results of the war will be that, for a time at least, and probably for a very long time, there will remain in operation a certain amount of State control over matters in which the State has not hitherto interfered. Call it Socialism, or what you will, the name matters little while the facts matter quite a deal. The latest example of the form of Government control to which we refer is found in Mr. Walter Long's measure to restrict the increase of rents on small dwellings and the rate of interest on such dwellings. There is said, Renter tells us (but might he not reasonably have been expected to make sure?), to have been some bitterness, especially in some of the areas where munitions of war are being manufactured, on account of high rents owing to the inevitable shortage of houses. The Bill will particularly apply to populous districts, we are told; but that seems fairly obvious. Landlords can have little or no opportunity of forcing up rents to an exorbitant figure in districts where the supply of houses exceeds the demand, and there is no need to make the measure apply to districts where there is no room for its application.

Daily Press.

Local Shipbuilding.

It may be that the nature of the present trade up China's greatest river does not encourage the belief that very large vessels will churn the inland waters for some time. There is however, the ocean trade, and if ships are built for that we see important developments. This new Blue Funnel liner will certainly be capable of the run to London or to America. That is the real significance of the latest effort by the local yards. It means that Hongkong has now entered the lists as a centre for the construction of large ships. It may be a long time before the ambitions of our local directors and managers soar to vessels of the *Empress of Russia* class. There are, of course, many difficulties in the construction of the enormous machinery of these large ocean greyhounds. We have, however, witnessed the fact that great turbine-driven steamers can be built in Japan, and we are not at all inclined to believe that there is any limitation to the work which can be done locally. We look forward to the future development of shipbuilding in Hongkong with great confidence. All the circumstances just now are in its favour.

China Mail.

Boom in Japanese Shipbuilding.

Forgings are naturally much in demand, the Koto Steel Works alone having under contract the shafting for twelve 3200-ton steamers for the Osaka Iron Works, eight steamers for the Kawasaki Dockyard (one of 7500 tons), and two 2200-ton steamers for the Uraga Dockyard. The industry for chain cables has made little progress in Japan; in Osaka recently a new works has been started, and a 200 ton testing machine installed there. In ordinary times the materials needed came from England and Belgium. Pumps and other auxiliary machinery and ship fittings have been, in part imported, in part manufactured at the principal ship-yards; recently a good many works have been started to keep the work in Japan among the most successful being the Matsushima Iron Works at Oaks, with an annual output valued at 142,000 yen. Compasses and other navigating instruments are now supplied by the Tokyo Measuring Instruments Company. With prices of materials so much enhanced, as indicated above, the cost of new ships has necessarily increased. Before the war, cargo ships cost 130 to 140 yen per ton gross, 90 yen per ton deadweight. After the outbreak of war these figures rose to 160 to 160 yen and 110 yen respectively; they are now still higher, a cargo ship of 5200 gross tonnage and 8000 tons deadweight, twenty months delivery, costing 1,000,000 yen.

For a good, solid meal, à la Carte or Table d'Hôte, with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Matches for the Trenches.
The public are reminded by the War Office that non-safety matches must not be sent to the troops overseas, either by post or through the military forwarding officer. A package was recently found to be on fire when placed in a van for shipment to France, and, on being examined, was discovered to contain non-safety matches which had become ignited.

Tibetan Questions.

The *China Times* reports:—The Tibetan questions are now under negotiation in London. The British Government will not consent to cancel the extra-territorial rights and at the same time demands the opening of Lhasa for foreign trade and will only consent that the Chinese authorities shall administer the towns opened for trade. The Chinese Minister to London has telegraphed to the Peking Government for instructions.

Seditious Literature in Shanxi.
The Governor of Shanxi has telegraphed to the Government reporting that a few days ago, he received a quantity of printed matter posted by a society in Japan under the name of the Society for Constitutional Republicanism. The contents of the publications were full of scurrilous remarks against the Government and are evidently being disseminated by the rebels. The Governor recommends that Directorate of Posts should be instructed to refuse transmission of such seditious literature when discovered.—*National Review*.

Lights of St. Paul's Dome.
The decision to discontinue the Sunday evening service at St. Paul's in consequence of the new regulations restricting lighting will take effect at once says the *Globe* of October 20. Canon Alexander explains that the principal difficulty with which the cathedral authorities had to contend was the dome which contains twenty-four panes of plain glass. "When the cathedral is lit up the dome can be seen from a great distance," he said, "even with a diminished light it can be seen from a long way, and I doubt whether anything could be done."

Policing of Foreign Settlements in China.

The Chinese press, discussing Admiral Tseng's assassination, emphasises the difficulties of the Chinese authorities in maintaining peace and order when rebels and bad characters are able to take refuge in foreign settlements where they carry on their evil propaganda and conspire against the Chinese authorities. Some papers go so far as to suggest that the protection of foreign settlements should be restored to the Chinese, contending that by this means disturbances, not only in the settlements, but throughout China, would be totally suppressed.

Cutting Timber in the Philippines.

News has been received from Manila to the effect that the Philippine Legislature has passed a law that the people of the Philippine Islands, including the citizens of the United States, will have the privilege of cutting timber for the construction of buildings in the Islands or for local consumption, without payment of forestry taxes for a period of fifteen years. This can only be done, however, on receiving full authority from the Bureau of Forestry. It is the opinion that the new law may mean the reduction of prices for lumber used locally.

A Harbin Sensation.

The railway station of Harbin was the scene of a sensational act of revenge on Saturday evening, Nov. 6th. A boy, thirteen years of age, named Eugene Popoff, when up to Liutao, Epner, chief of the wireless telegraph station at Harbin, drew a revolver and fired point blank at him. The bullet entered the body about one inch below the heart. The wound, though serious, was not expected to prove fatal. It appears that the boy's sister, a girl of eighteen, a few months ago committed suicide in Lt. Epner's quarters. When arrested, the boy explained to the police that he had sworn to avenge his sister's death. The affair has created a profound sensation.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the Al EXANDRA CAFE it's sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd November will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 29th November or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd November at 2 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
THE BANK LINE LTD
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TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

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HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
and SHANGHAI.

s.s. "TENYO MARU," The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 24th Nov. at noon, will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown. Storage charges will be assessed on all Goods remaining undelivered on 29th November at noon.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Godown, where they will be examined on 1st December at 10 a.m.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after 7th December, 1915.

K. DOI,
Actg. Agent,
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915.

NOTICE.

CHINA TRADERS' INSUR-
ANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the China Traders' Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 4th day of December 1915 at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following:

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO LET.

To LET.—Three-roomed flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon;

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rents. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Windsor Lodge, Kowloon, six-roomed house with Tennis Court. Immediate possession.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.

To LET.—Nos 1 & 6 "Torres Buildings" Kowloon. Moderate rental. Ready for occupation. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

To LET.—Offices at 2 Connaught Road.

Offices in King's Buildings. Offices in Des Voeux Road Central.

Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

New Houses in Broadwood Terrace.

Houses at the Peak.

No. 21 Wongneichong Road, No. 1 Moreton Terrace, Causeway Bay.

Godowns at Wanchai. Godowns at New Praya, Kennedy Town.

No. 1, 2 and 3 West End Terrace Canton.

Apply to—HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

NOTICE

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON, LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, will be held at the Head Office of the Society No. 2 Queen's Buildings, Ice House Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on Saturday the 4th day of December 1915 at 12 o'clock noon for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions, that is to say:

1.—That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 ("Four million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 ("Three Thousand six hundred) additional ordinary shares of \$250 ("Two hundred and fifty Dollars) each.

2.—Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the registered holder of any share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such share on the part of any other person, firm, Company or Corporation.

3.—That the heading of Articles Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading:—"the Secretary" be altered so as to read:—"the General Manager"; and that in the last mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word "Secretary" appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

4.—That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 3, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 128 the word "Secretary" whenever it occurs be eliminated, and that "in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted."

Should he above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915.

As per Article No. 9 of the

Society's Articles of Association

which now reads:—

The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the shares of any shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a share is held by more than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof.

to be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—

5.—That in the following Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 53, 55, 84, 94, 103 and 129 the word "Secretary" whenever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words "General Manager" be inserted.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

Secretary.

NOTICES.

A LONG-LEFT WANT SATISFIED.

COLOFINA CIGAR—A new cigar just placed on the Hongkong market by the Jamaica Tobacco Co. is the Aristocrat of the Clear Habana Cigar family. In 1915 COLOFINA CIGARS were awarded the Grand Prize, Colonial Exhibition, London. They are manufactured in Kingston, Jamaica, by skilled workmen of a British Company from the finest selected tobacco.

"PERFECTOS"

In sealed boxes of 25 cigars ... \$5.00 Per box.

"BOUQUETS"

Fines in sealed boxes of 25 cigars ... \$3.50

SOLD BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. KELLY & WALSH LTD.
HONGKONG CIGAR STORE. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, AND
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

TENNIS SHOES

WITH RUBBER, LEATHER, & STUDDED SOLES.
CELLULAR TENNIS SHIRTS
WITH TRUNK DRAWERS ATTACHED

MOST COMFORTABLE FOR ALL SPORTS.

WE WILL SUPPLY YOU
DISS BROS.
ENGLISH TAILORS.
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(Flower St.)
Established 1880.

N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

WAR AND HEADACHES.

Have you noticed that your eyes are much more tired and that you have headaches since the war started?

Everyone is reading two or three times as many papers, as usual. Their additional reading causes eyestrain in eyes which had been previously capable of doing all the work they were asked to do. If your eyes were perfect, or if you had correctly fitted glasses, you could read all day without tiring your eyes.

We make no charge for testing your eyes, therefore, if your eyes tire call in and ask if you need glasses.

Sight Tested with Latest Scientific Instruments by
H. TOBIAS F.S.M.C.F.I.O.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

WELLS FARGO & CO.

EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.

1a. Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.



Correspondents are requested to observe rules which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—
Daily issue—\$36 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month are proportional. Subscription for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free where the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.
Single copies, daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for a copy only).
Advertisements and subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamian, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTHS.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, November 20, 1915, at 93, Rue Montauban, Shanghai, the wife of H. A. Thompson, of a deceased.
BANNING LOVER.—On November 20, 1915, at No. 2 Dennart Estate, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. B. Lover, a son.

KEW.—On November 20, 1915, at No. 17 Carter Road, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. Chadwick Kew, a son.

DEATH.

HAYWARD.—Killed in action, with the British Mediterranean Force, on November 12, 1915, Edward John Hayward, 2nd Lieut. 2nd Batta. Royal Fusiliers; the dearly loved elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hayward, of the China Inland Mission, aged 23 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915.

REGISTRATION FOR CHINESE.

In another column will be found some remarks made to the "Telegraph" by a well-known local Chinese on the desirability of a registration system for China. He points out that at present, extradition proceedings between China and Britain or any British Colony are fatally hampered by the very simple fact that the Chinese Government has next to no means of knowing where to find the men whom it may happen to want. Not only is China a vast country in itself but it is a country of big cities. And by big city he understands, as often as not, an English village or small market town with the population of Glasgow or Liverpool crowded into it. In such congested areas the law's chances of tracking a criminal are ludicrously small, and it is only by the detestable, but withal necessary, co-operation of the informer, that justice can be carried out and the criminal tracked.

We do not hope to see a complete registration system in force throughout China yet awhile; but all things must have a beginning, and the sooner our neighbour makes a beginning in this direction the better will it be from her point of view, as well as from that of the adjacent territories. Of course we Britshers are rather new hands at the registration business to be laying ourselves out to advise the present week who has found expectation an expensive hobby to indulge in within the precincts of the Magistracy, and we hope he will not be the last. In the past there has been far too much latitude allowed Chinese defendants and onlookers in the Police Court. The imposition of a few more fines in cases where ordinary good manners are abused should do something to uphold the dignity of the Court.

TO LIGHT.

There was, however, another case yesterday in which Mr. Lindsell let the defendant off far too cheaply. We refer to the charge against a house maid for absenting himself from duty without permission. The case was proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, who convicted but fined the defaulter only a modest dollar. If the facts warranted a conviction—and they surely did—the fine should have been far heavier. It is only a waste of time for a European to proceed against a servant if after being found guilty the latter is merely called upon to pay a dollar for his shortcomings. What is more, such ridiculously small fines only encourage servants to give trouble to their employers. If punishment is to be inflicted, let it be swift and salutary.

Without much difficulty every *chiangchun* could see to it that the magistrates or police chiefs in his province forced every man, woman and child to supply particulars concerning himself or herself, and could have each provided with some kind of card or book, on the passport system, which must be produced on demand. Note could easily be taken of the names of persons leaving the country, and of those remaining it would not be impossible for the Government to keep some sort of trace. Thus gradually the present higgledy-piggledy condition would slip away, leaving something rational in its place. The suggestion, too, that fee should be charged for registration is quite a good one. It need not be so high as to cause the people to feel that they were being taxed "with nothing to show for it". The ever-increasing sums derived from this source of revenue would quickly mount to a total large enough to meet a very rainy day indeed, and, side by side with that advantage, there would necessarily be a marked decrease in crime; for it goes without saying that at least half the crime in China is due to the difficulty of tracing the law-breaker.

DISTURBERS OF PEACE.

One is rather inclined to give a pat on the back to the constable who, in a case which came before the Second Police Magistrate yesterday, took it upon himself, without waiting for instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police, to prosecute the inmates of a house who were making night hideous with vocal, piano-forte and gramophone selections. There are many residents in the Colony who only wish that this enterprising policeman would look up some of their neighbours. The defence in the case under notice—that the offenders were no worse than others, and ought not therefore to be punished—was ingenious but not effectual, except in so far as it saved the offender from anything more serious than a warning against any repetition of the disturbance. Mr. Lindsell, who continues to show very sound common-sense in his decisions at the Court, took occasion in this instance to request the Press to let it be known that any future cases of this kind will not be so lightly treated. We are glad that he views this public nuisance in that light, and now that it is known that at least one magistrate is determined to make an example of disturbers of the peace, we sincerely hope that the task of suppressing the evil will be taken in hand most thoroughly by the police.

TOO FEW PROSECUTIONS.

There is, of course, something to be said from the point of view of the man or woman who is summoned for an off-charge whilst others are allowed to commit the same infringement of the law without being as much as spoken to on the matter. We have seen a good deal of that sort of thing so far as the muzzling order as applied to dogs is concerned. But the mere fact that such an anomaly persists simply serves to show how lax the enforcement of very many quite useful Ordinances has become. The fault is, not that solitary individuals are now and again brought to book, but that other offenders are not also summoned. It is a case of too few, not too many, individuals being prosecuted. Therefore we say:—"Let the good work continue."

A DESERVED SENTENCE.

While on matters magisterial, we take occasion to pass another compliment on to Mr. Lindsell for the prompt and effective manner in which he disposed of the case in which a Chinese, not content with making overtures to a girl in the street, proceeded to assault her. For the two offences the defendant found himself called upon to pay out the nice little sum of \$100, while for taking the liberty of spitting in Court he was relieved of a further \$5. Our acting Second Magistrate is evidently putting up with no nonsense from this type of Oriental, and, what is more, he apparently keeps a keen eye on defendants even after they have been brought to Court. This is the second Chinese during the present week who has found expectation an expensive hobby to indulge in within the precincts of the Magistracy, and we hope he will not be the last. In the past there has been far too much latitude allowed Chinese defendants and onlookers in the Police Court. The imposition of a few more fines in cases where ordinary good manners are abused should do something to uphold the dignity of the Court.

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There was, however, another case yesterday in which Mr. Lindsell let the defendant off far too cheaply. We refer to the charge against a house maid for absenting himself from duty without permission. The case was proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, who convicted but fined the defaulter only a modest dollar. If the facts warranted a conviction—and they surely did—the fine should have been far heavier. It is only a waste of time for a European to proceed against a servant if after being found guilty the latter is merely called upon to pay a dollar for his shortcomings. What is more, such ridiculously small fines only encourage servants to give trouble to their employers. If punishment is to be inflicted, let it be swift and salutary.

DAY BY DAY.

AFFLICTIONS SONS ARE BROTHERS IN DISTRESS: A BROTHER TO RELIEVE, HOW EXQUITE THE BLISS!—Burns.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 57;
sunshine.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 65;
sunshine.

The Mails.
Australian Mail—Due to-morrow per a.s. St. Albans.
Siberian Mail—Due to-morrow per a.s. Sinkiang.
French Mail—Closes today per a.s. Ville de la Ciotat.
European Mail—Due on Monday per a.s. Mishima Maru.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/11 1/16.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the occupation of Mandalay in 1885.

Licensing Board.
The postponed meeting of the Licensing Board takes place on Monday.

Auction.
Mr. G. P. Lammett is selling a quantity of wines and spirits at his sales rooms on Monday at 11 a.m.

For the Troops.
We have received from Inspector C. E. Frith, of the Sanitary Department, a bundle of illustrated papers for the troops.

To Consignees.

Consignees of cargo by the Teyo Maru are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after Monday will be subject to rent.

Exempted.

The Hongkong Baden Powell Boy Scouts Association has been exempted from registration under the Societies Ordinance.

Re-entry on Inland Lot.

It is notified for general information that a memorial of re-entry by the Government on Kowloon Inland Lot No. 897 and remaining portion of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 888 has been registered in the Land Office according to law.

Australian Postal Rate.

It is notified in the Hongkong Government Gazette that on and after January 1 next the rate of post on parcels to the Commonwealth of Australia will be one shilling for the first pound and sixpence for each additional pound or fraction thereof.

Anchorage Restriction.

The Harbour Master notifies that from and after December 1, 1915, no ships, without the written permission of the Harbour Master, shall anchor south of a line drawn east and west through the crane on the Kowloon Naval Depot.

Special Dinner.

The Management of the Belle View Hotel is putting up a special oyster and pigs' fest dinner to-morrow night at the modest price of \$1 per head. For those who do not wish to take the full menu, it may be stated that the oysters can be obtained separately at a most reasonable charge.

Excursion To Macao.

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's steamship Tai Shan, will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. on Sunday and return from Macao at 3 p.m. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CHURCH NEWS.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the presider in the Cathedral each Sunday morning during Advent. He will also give a series of Advent lectures on Wednesdays at 10.45 a.m. in the Chapel at St. Paul's College on "Some thoughts on Great Mysteries"—the problems of evil, suffering, the Incarnation and the life after death.

Tuesday next is to be observed as a day of intercession for Missions. There will be a celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral at 8 a.m., continuous intercession all day and at 8 p.m. The Bishop will conduct a meeting of Intercession at St. Paul's College, this being one of the united fortnightly meetings.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

PERFORMANCES IN PERSIA.

A LONG LUSS.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 27, 1890.)

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 27, 1890.)

1890

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 27, 1890.)

THE DOLLAR.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 27, 1890.)

November 27.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/4."

Our Library.

November 20.—"To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.

Sir.—Allow me to suggest that,

in celebration of the Colony's Jubilee, no more illuminations or

processions of any kind take

place, but that a *bona fide* general

subscription be raised, and the

sum so raised be employed in the

building of a substantial Public

Library and Museum. At present

the Library and Museum in the

City Hall is a disgrace to the

Colony and worse than useless.

Yours etc, Jubilant."

[And that was five and twenty

years ago! what shall we say of

our library to-day?]

Levelorn!

November 22.—"The chair-

oeleie who set fire to a house in

Bridge Street on Thursday morn-

ing last, because his sweetheart

had grown tired of him and had

arranged with an old man, who

with large boots, kicked him down

stairs when he dared intrude, was

again brought before Mr. Wode-

house at the Police Court this

morning and committed for trial

at the next Criminal Sessions."

How to Deal with Snatchers.

November 22.—"Another erg-
ing snatcher was before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this
day and received a sentence of
9 months imprisonment with hard
labour, and 25 strokes of the rat-
tan as a reminder, after being six
months in gaol, that he should
not have snatched a pair of gold
earrings, valued at \$14, from a
Chinese woman in Queen's Road
Central. The woman in giving
evidence made use of the expres-
sion 'Foreign devils Hong Kong' in
referring to the Victoria Hotel and
was promptly and deservedly fined
\$2 by His Worship."

Energetic Hongkong.

November 22.—"May we be
allowed respectfully to direct the
attention of the Hon. the Surveyor-
General to the dangerous state of
the three flights of stone steps
which lead from Pedder's Hill to
Wyndham Street? We saw an
acrobatic performance enacted

there this morning that would
have made the fortune of a circus
tumbler." Seriously though,
they ought to be seen to, for the
stones have become as slippery as
glass through the wear of ages."

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson.

November 25.—"Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, B.A., Barrister-at-law, has been admitted to practice in H.B.M.'s Supreme Court at Shanghai. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson was introduced to the Chief Justice by his father, the Crown Advocate."

Street Lighting.

November 26.—"A very successful test of the arc system of street lighting was made by the Electric Light Company last night. The lamps shed a powerful steady light which would have done credit to many an old established light-work at home. There was an entire absence of the jerk and flicker which generally accompanies the ignition of new lamps, indicating unsteady power at the dynamo, which speaks well for the very careful manner in which various parts of the complicated machinery, lamps and wires have been set up. On

Monday next the Company will commence lighting the streets regularly, and when a few of the thick branches of trees are thinned

out we are sure that the new light will be deservedly appreciated by the general public. The incandescent system is being completed as fast as possible, and we have no doubt but that this excellent system of indoor lighting will be largely taken advantage of here, as elsewhere.

The Company have in stock a splendid lot of handsome fittings of all kinds for house and office use, and it is said that the Hon. O. P. Chater and Mr. Mody are now having their houses fitted

with ornamental burners which, for elegance and perfection of light, will not be surpassed in any part of the world."

Appointments.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Arthur George Murdoch Fletcher to be Director of the Widows' and Orphans' Pensions, Vice Dr. Francis William Clark resigned, with effect from the 1st December, 1915.

SESSIONS AGAIN

ADJOURNED.

</div

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE RUSSIANS.

ENEMY FORCED FARTHER BACK.

November 26, 2.25 a.m.

A Petrograd communiqué reports that the Russians took a hundred German prisoners and six machine guns in fighting which ended in the capture of a hill near Brescavende, on the Riga front. Brief fighting has continued in the Sveten and Lorgon districts, south-west of Pinneberg and there has also been heavy fighting on the Syr. The Russians near the village of Samikovits attacked the enemy and forced him back to the Syr, where he was partly annihilated and where the remnants were drowned in attempting to cross the stream.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

THE ALLIES' PROMISES.

November 26, 3.20 a.m.

According to a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Salonica the Tsar has personally telegraphed to M. Pasitch (the Serbian Premier) promising, a week hence, the appearance of Russian troops in Bulgaria. Italy has also promised an expedition of forty thousand men.

AUSTRALIAN RECRUITING.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that the Commonwealth Government has prohibited men of military age from leaving Australia, except on legitimate business.

THE FRENCH WAR LOAN.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.

A telegram from Paris states that although subscriptions will continue to be received for the next twenty days throughout France, immense crowds are all the day at the Bank of France anxious to subscribe to the War Loan, which is popularly known as "The Loan of Victory." An official of the Ministry of Finance says the figures are already amazing and the result will surpass anything hitherto attempted in France.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the system of recruiting for deferred service in the Navy will be similar to Lord Derby's system for the Army. Recruits will be divided into groups: firstly according to whether they are single or married, and secondly, according to age. The groups will be called up as required in the following order:—Young single men, older single men, young married men, older married men.

MR. CHURCHILL.

November 26, 3.55 a.m.

The Gazette announces that Mr. Winston Churchill has been restored to the establishment of the Oxford Hussars.

YUNNAN.

Some of Its Possibilities.

A Hongkong Gentleman's Interesting Impressions.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

The writer proposes to deal with the resources of Yunnan in the following order:—Agricultural, pastoral and mineral.

Agriculturally: — Yunnan, when once the first plateau is reached on the railway, presents a bewildering picture to the amateur farmer and gardener coming from the tropical south. He finds himself, suddenly, in a country still growing its inevitable rice, which is rich in flowers and fruits, such as he has only known in his own land.

To the jaded sojourner in South China, the cheerful sight of holly-hocks, wallflowers, lupins, stocks and heart's-ease, in August and July, is almost as intoxicating as the extraordinary beauty of the air at these altitudes.

The writer is not proposing to make a categorical list of what does grow, but the fact remains that nothing in reason that belongs to Home does not grow, and grows all the year round. They grow, too, without the adventitious aid of manures from the conservancy contractor. The writer has in August eaten of lettuce, asparagus, artichoke, endive and an endless list of vegetables—of peaches, pomegranates, peau apples, strawberries and the many really lovely fruits that grow on these plateaux. The yellow peach surpasses any other peach that grows in the open, in flavor and in size.

In timber the province could be rich, but, as usual, the thrifless Chinese cut down any and all for firewood; except where the place is sacred.

Of the wild flowers, one is among the flora of Home, but an outstanding feature are the masses of edelweiss which clothe the hills and are to be found nearly everywhere on the higher plateaux.

To the extreme south the bananas, papayas and guavas are of a high quality.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET.

Causes of the Rise.
(Reuters' Service to The "Telegraph.") Received November 27.

Messrs. Montagu's weekly report on the silver market attributes the rapid rise in price to the announcement of the unexpectedly small size of the London stock, which has invigorated the Indian buyer demand, caught Chinese speculators napping and made America reluctant to sell.

The continued activity of Continental enquiry is also a factor in the rise, while the purchases for home coinage maintained on each advance.

Despite the abnormal figure reached, only small supplies are available. The outlook is good.

In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.
THE KING'S HEALTH.

Received November 26. His Majesty the King is progressing satisfactorily and is now able to move about to some extent.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF
THE DUCHY OF
LANCASTER.

Received November 26. Mr. Herbert Samuel has been appointed to succeed Mr. Churchill as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, but remains Postmaster General retaining his seat on the Cabinet.

is said that the excellence of their flavour is due to their being peacock-fed. The writer knows this to be true of the pigs in Touraine, in France; and considers this is very probably true of the pigs of Yunnan, which, at any rate, are not allowed to pick up what they can where they can but are usually herded in droves by swineherds and are given of the best at their regular meal hours.

The scope of these articles being merely to give an outline of the possibilities of Yunnan, it is not proposed to dilate on the bye-products of the pig, which, with the indications given, it can be seen must be enormous—as, for instance, hides, bistles, lard and so forth.

The poultry of the country are of a great size and the ducks and geese in particular are of a very fine strain.

The eggs are excellent, except—but that is another story.

As for game, it abounds, and though, of course, the country is shut out in the immediate vicinity of the railway centres, it should not be difficult to get with comparative ease into good country.

Wild fowl abound on the high plateaux, and the principal game birds are pheasant (three varieties at least), francolin, bamboo partridge, woodcock, snipe and quail. The wild fowl absolutely swarm.

There are at least two kinds of deer, the barking deer and the spotted deer; and probably in the remoter portions of the Province there are other varieties.

Of big game, the writer knows nothing, but panthers, leopards and wolves are to be found everywhere. There appears to be no recognised work on the fauna of the province.

The writer's main impression is that the country is entirely in the hands of crows and squirrels; with an occasional hedgehog, which he thought was a woodpecker until set right on the point.

As the crowds probably have no commercial value, it is perhaps inexcusable to dilate upon them; but a more impudent, noisy, fascinating crowd of fellows does not exist. A stranger walking "all by his lone" is followed by them for miles, his hat, his clothes, his brand of tobacco and his possible nationality being violently debated, and he will probably be followed home and located so that, in a week, every crow in Yunnan will have seen him shaving, sleeping, and eating—and, in fact, picked him thoroughly to pieces.

(To be Continued.)

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,
RABBITS AND HALES.OUR FRESH MILK
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NOTICES

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)
COAL.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

We have removed to No. 12
Ice House Street from this date.
RAMSEY & CO.
Type-writer Dealers
& Repairs.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915.

G. R.

IN HIS BRITANNIC
MAJESTY'S CONSULAR
COURT, AT CANTON.

Probate Jurisdiction.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby summon and cite all and every manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 48 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will as, in default thereof, if the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October 1915.

Sd. H. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional
Judge.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
10.00 A.M. TO	10.00 A.M.					
10.30 A.M. TO	10.30 A.M.					
11.45 A.M. TO	11.45 A.M.					
12.45 P.M. TO	12.45 P.M.					
1.15 P.M. TO	1.15 P.M.					
2.15 P.M. TO	2.15 P.M.					
3.15 P.M. TO	3.15 P.M.					
4.15 P.M. TO	4.15 P.M.					
5.00 P.M. TO	5.00 P.M.					
6.00 P.M. TO	6.00 P.M.					

NIGHT CARE.

4.00 P.M. TO 6.00 A.M. Every half hour
6.00 P.M. to 12.45 P.M.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS

5.45 A.M. TO 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. TO 11.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.45 A.M. TO 12.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.45 P.M. TO 1.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 P.M. TO 2.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 P.M. TO 3.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 P.M. TO 4.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. TO 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. TO 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. TO 8.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.00 P.M. TO 9.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.00 P.M. TO 10.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 P.M. TO 11.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.45 P.M. TO 12.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12.45 A.M. TO 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 A.M. TO 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 A.M. TO 3.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 A.M. TO 4.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 A.M. TO 5.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 A.M. TO 5.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.45 A.M. TO 6.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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6.30 A.M. TO 6.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

6.45 A.M. TO 6.55 A.M. Every 15 Min.

6.55 A.M. TO 7.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 A.M. TO 7.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.15 A.M. TO 7.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 A.M. TO 7.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

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Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
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These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania ports.

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Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1915.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 27th NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

SUNDAY, 28th NOVEMBER:

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Taishan. Tons 2006. | s.s. Sul Tai Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Weekdays at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Weekdays at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "AISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salham, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday about 8 a.m., via the River Wuchow, Canton on the one hand and the River Fu-chou, Foochow, on the other, via the River Min, to Ningpo, or vice versa, by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANJU. These vessels have spacious cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by Electricity. Electric fans each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Sues & Port Said	Katori Maru Capt. K. Kon Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	THURS., 2nd T. 20,000 THURS., 16th T. 16,000
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Aki Maru Capt. Nonn Tama Maru Capt. Nagasue	TUES., 30th Nov. at noon. TUES., 14th Dec. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	TUES., 14th Dec. at 4 p.m. FRI., 14th T. 9,600
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	SATURDAY, T. 12,000 14th Dec.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki	SUNDAY, T. 8,000 128th Nov.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	TUESDAY, T. 8,000 1st Dec.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Fujita	TUESDAY, T. 8,000 17th Dec.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	MON., 13th Dec. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Wade	WED., 1st Dec. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

Displacement
Tons & Speed
22,000 - 21 knots

Shinyo Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Nippon Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Shinyo Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Kyo Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Persia Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Chivo Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Dairen Maru* (Cargo steamer)

Leave Hongkong
30th November.

10th December.

14th December.

23rd December.

8th January.

15th January.

25th January.

3rd March.

* Cage only. + Via Manila Omitting Shanghai.

** Proceeding to South America Ports.

First Class to London..... 271.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York..... 280. " San Francisco..... 266.10.

" " San Francisco..... 245. " 268.

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LOG BOOK.

Japanese Steamboat Service for Kiaochau Bay.
Messrs. S. O. Tanaka & Co., Dairen, intend to inaugurate shortly a regular steamboat service about Kiaochau Bay having Seito as base of operation. The steamboat Ryukyu Maru will work the service.

Motor Building at Bangkok. A Motor yacht is being built at the Bangkok docks for the use of the Queen Mother. The vessel is 55 ft. in length and 11 ft. beam and will be propelled by two sets of Aster motors of four cylinders each.

Poochow Shipping.

The total number of steamers entered and cleared at Foochow for the quarter ended June 30, 1915, was 389 ships of 26,748 tons, an increase of ten ships but a decrease of 30,603 tons over the same quarter last year. Of the total 39.3 per cent. were British against 33.6 per cent. the year before, 36.8 per cent. Chinese against 28.8 per cent. and 24.6 per cent Japanese against 24.2 per cent. the year before.

New M.M. Steamer for Far Eastern Service.

We learn that the Messageries Maritimes Company has decided to send an extra steamer to China and Japan via Saigon and Haiphong. This departure was to take place on November 10 from Marseilles and will be the new steamer Athos, this being her maiden trip. The str. Athos is of 19,640 tons displacement and has a cargo cap city of 11,000 tons of 40 c.ft. She has accommodation for 110 1st class, 96 2nd class, and 110 3rd class passengers. Accommodation is in every respect most modern and comfortable. The average speed of the vessel is fourteen knots.

Magnetic Survey of China Coast. Dr. Charles K. Edmunds President of Carlton Christian College, a specialist in physics, who is assisting the Carnegie Foundation in making a magnetic survey of Eastern Asia, reports that the preliminary survey as undertaken should be completed by next May. When this is done there will be very few points in China more than 150 miles distant from a station where magnetic conditions have been investigated. Dr. Edmunds states that at each point where investigations are made, there are three things to be determined; the angle of variation of the magnetic needle from due North, the dip of the needle from the horizontal, and the intensity of the magnetic force.

The result of the survey will make possible a more accurate use of the compass on the sea by those engaged in navigation, and in addition the help afforded to mining, railroad and other engineers on land will be of considerable importance. Dr. Edmunds reports that the Chinese government has been sympathetic toward this scientific work, and particularly the officials of the Maritime Customs Service have not only been sympathetic, but have rendered substantial aid in many ways.—*Far Eastern Review.*

Australia's New Coal Wharf. The first section of the new coal-loading wharf has recently been completed in the Newcastle Harbour, at a cost of £42,000. This wharf is one-third of a mile long, and of especially heavy construction on account of the electric travelling cranes which it is to support. A system of heavy diagonal bracing was employed between the superstructure and the high-water mark, with the idea of preventing the traverse rails from getting out of alignment, by heavy vessels coming against the wharf. Reinforced concrete construction was used for the "feeder sidings" to sustain the load of heavy freight engines, which will be used in bringing the coal trains from the mines direct to the dock. A depth of water of 30 feet will be maintained along the face line of the wharf, but it is so designed that the depth may later be made 35 feet. The average depth of water on the bar at Newcastle Harbour is now 23 feet at mean low tide.

The dock will carry six 10-ton, oil-loading, high-speed electric travelling cranes, each weighing 200 tons. They were manufactured in England. Two have been delivered and the third is on the way.—*Herald.*

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).
For Steamship On
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta Suisang Sat, 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA Yuen sang Sat, 27th Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI Kwongsang Tues, 30th Nov. at 4 p.m.
S'HAI, Kobe & Moji Fooksang Wed, 1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
TAIPEH Taksang Fri, 3rd Dec. at 8 a.m.
TIENSIN via W'wei Chongsheng Fri, 3rd Dec. at 8 p.m.
MANILA Hop sang Fri, 3rd Dec. at 8 p.m.
SHANGHAI Loongsang Sat, 5th Dec. at 3 p.m.
MOHOW & Haiphong Loksang Sun, 5th Dec. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI Choy sang Sun, 5th Dec. at 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN Hinsang Thur, 9th Dec. at noon.
S'PORE, Pang & Caloutta Laisang Thur, 9th Dec. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Koto (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumgang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 15 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choofoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kodat, Lengkuas, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

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For

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1915

FRANCE AT WAR.

BATTLE SPECTACLE AND A REVIEW.

[By Rudyard Kipling in the *Liverpool Daily Post*.]

Third Article.

Travelling with two chauffeurs is not the luxury it looks; since there is only one of you, and there is always another of those iron men to relieve the wheel. Nor can I decide whether an ex-professor of the German tongue, or an ex-road-racer who has lived six years abroad, or a Maréchal des Logis, or a brigadier makes the most trusting driver through three-mile stretches of military traffic, repeated at half-hour intervals. Sometimes it was motor-ambulances strung all along a level; or supply; or those eternal big guns coming round with trees chained on their long backs to puzzle aeroplanes, and their leafy, big-shell limbers snorting behind them. In the rare breathing-spaces men with rollers and road-metal attacked the road. In peace the roads of France, thanks to the motor, were none too good. In war they stand the incessant traffic far better than they did with the tourist. My impression—after some 700 miles printed off me at once between sixty and seventy kilometres—was of uniform excellence. Nor did I come upon any smashers or breakaways in that distance, and they were certainly trying them hard. Nor, which is the greater marvel, did we kill anybody; though we did miraculously down the streets to avoid babies, kittens, and chickens. The land is used to every detail of war, and to its grim and horrid and make-shifts, but also to war's unbounded courtesy, kindness, and long-suffering, and the gaiety that comes, thank God, to balance overwhelming material loss.

Farm Life Amidst War.

There was a village that had been stamped flat, till it looked older than Pompeii. There were not three roofs left, nor one whole house. In most places you saw straight into the cellars. The hope were ripe in the grave-dotted fields round about. They had been brought in and piled in the nearest outline of a dwelling. Women sat on chairs on the pavement, picking the good smelling bundles. When they had finished one, they reached back and pulled out another through the window-hole behind them, talking and laughing the while. A cart had to be manoeuvred out of what had been a farmyard to take the hops to market. A thick broad, fair-haired wench, of the sort that Miller drew, flung all her weight on a spoke and brought the cart forward into the street. Then she shook herself, and hands on hips, danced a little defiant jig in her sabots as she went back to get the horse. Another girl came across a bridge. She was precisely of the opposite type, slender creamy-skinned, and delicate-featured. She carried a brand-new broc-over her shoulder through that desolation, and bore herself with the pride and grace of Queen Isolde. The farm-girl came out leading the horse, and as the two young things passed they nodded and smiled at each other, with the delicate tangle of the hopvines at their feet.

The priest replied in a voice as deep as an organ: "That is Saint —. It is in the Boche lines. Its condition is pitiable." Behind the German Lines. The valley held and increased the sounds till they seemed to hit our hill-side like a sea. A change of light showed a village, exquisitely pencilled atop of a hill, with reddish haze at its feet. "What is that place?" I asked.

The priest replied in a voice as deep as an organ: "That is Saint —. It is in the Boche lines. Its condition is pitiable."

The thunders and the smoke rolled up and diminished and renewed themselves, but the small children romped up and down the old stone steps; the beginner's aeroplane, steadily chased its own shadow over the fields; and the soldiers in billets asked the band for their favourite tunes.

Said the lieutenant of local Guards as the cars went on; "She—play—Tipperary."

And she did—to an accompaniment of heavy pieces in the hills, which followed us into a town all ringed with enormous searchlights, French and Boche together, scowling at each other beneath the stars.

It happened about that time that Lord Kitchener with General Jeffreys reviewed a French Army Corps.

We came on it in a vast dip of ground under grey clouds, as one comes suddenly on water; for it lay out in misty blue lakes of men mixed with darker patches, like osier's and undergrowth, of guns, horses, and wagons. A straight road led the landscape in two along its structuring front.

Veterans of the War.

It was as though Cadmus had sown the dragon's teeth, not in orderly furrows, but broadcast,

till, horrified by what arose, he had emptied out the whole bag and fled. But these were no new warriors. The record of their mere pitched battles would have assisted a Napoleon. Their regiments and batteries had learnt to achieve the impossible as a matter of routine, and in twelve months they had scarcely for a week lost direct contact with death. We went down the line and looked into the eyes of those men, with the used bayonets and rifles; the pack that could almost stow themselves on the shoulders that would be strange without them; at the splashed guns on their repaired wheels and the easy-working limbers. One could feel the strength and power of the mass as one feels the flush of heat from off a sun-baked wall. When the general's cars arrived there was no loud word or galloping about. The lakes of men gathered into straight-edged battalions; the batteries aligned a little; a question reigned back or spurred up; but it was all as swiftly smooth as the certainty with which a man used to the pistol draws and levels it at the required moment. A few peasant women saw the generals alight. The aeroplanes, which had been skimming low as swallows along the front of the line (their's must have been a superb view), ascended leisurely, and "waited on" like hawks. Then followed the inspection, and one saw the two figures, tall and short, growing smaller side by side along the white road, till far off among the cavalry they entered their cars again, and moved along the horizon to another rise of grey-green plain.

"The army will move across where you are standing. Get to a flank," someone said.

An Army in Motion.

We were no more than well clear of that immobile host when it all surged forward, headed by massed bands playing a tune that sounded like the very pulse of France.

The two generals, with their Staff, and the French Minister of War, were on foot; near a pitch of very green luscious. They made about twenty figures in all. The cars wore little grey blocks against the grey skyline. There was nothing else in all that great plain except the army; no sound but the changing notes of the aeroplanes and the blunted impression, rather than noise, of the feet of men on soft ground. They came over a slight ridge, so that one saw the curve of it first furled, then unrolled, with the tips of bayonets which immediately grew to full height, and then beneath them poured the wonderful infantry. The speed, the thrust, the drive of that broad blue mass was like a tide-race up an arm of the sea; and how such speed could go with such weight, and how such weight could be in itself so absolutely under control, filled one with terror. All the while the band, on a far headland, was telling them and telling them as if they did not know!—of

the passion and gaiety and high heart of their own land in the speech that only they could fully understand. (To hear the music of a country is like hearing a woman think aloud.)

"What is the tune?" I asked of an officer beside me.

"My faith, I can't recall for the moment. I've marched to it often enough, though. 'Sambre-et-Meuse,' perhaps. Look! There goes my battalion! Those Chasseurs yonder."

He knew, of course; but what could a stranger identify in that earth-shaking passage of thirty thousand?

Artillery and Cavalry.

The note behind the ridge changed to something deeper.

"Ah! Our guns," said an artillery officer, and smiled tolerantly on the last big waves of the Line already beating toward the horizon.

They came twelve abreast—one hundred and fifty guns free for the moment to take the air in company, behind their teams. And next week would see them hidden singly or in lurking confederacies, by mountain and marsh and forest, or the wrecked habitations of men—where?

The big guns followed them, with that long-noised air of detachment peculiar to the breed. The gunner at my side made no comment. He was content to let his Army speak for itself, but when one big gun in a sticky place fell out of alignment for an instant I saw his eyebrows contract. The Artillery passed on with the same inhuman speed and silence as the Line; and the Cavalry's blustering trumpets closed it all.

They are like our cavalry in that their horses are in high condition, and they talk hopefully of getting past the barbed wire one of these days and coming into their own. Meantime, they are employed on "various works requisite," and they all sympathise with our roughriders of dugouts who firmly refused to take off his spurs in the trenches. If he had to die as a damned infantry man, he wasn't going to be buried as such. A trooper of a flanking squadron decided that he had had enough of war, and jibbed like Lot's wife. His rider (we all watched him) ranged about till he found a stick, which he used, but without effect. Then he got off and led the horse, which was evidently what the brute wanted, for when the man remounted the jibbing began again. The last we saw of him was one immensely lonely figure leading one bad but happy horse across an absolutely empty world. Think of his reception—the sole man of 40,000 who had fallen out!

The Boche as Mr. Smith.

The commander of that army Corps came up to salute. The cars went away with the general and the Minister for War; the army passed out of sight over the ridge to the north; the peasant women stooped again to their work on the fields, and wet mist that down on all the plain; but one tingled with the electricity that has passed. Now one knows what the solidarity of civilised man is like.

"Later on the civilised nations will know more, and will wonder and laugh together at their old blindness. When Lord Kitchener went down the line, before the march past, they say that he stopped to speak to a general who had been Mardon's Chief of Staff at the time of Fashoda. And Fashoda was one of several cases when civilisation very nearly manoeuvred into fighting with itself." For the King of Prussia, as the saying goes. The all-embracing vileness of the Boche is best realised from French soil, where they have had large experience of it. "And yet," as someone observed, "we ought to have known that a race who have bought anonymous letter-writing bombs from aeroplanes. And there was another city whose population seemed to be all soldiers in training; and yet another given up to big guns and ammunition—an extraordinary sight.

"For the same reason," another responded, "that society did not respond that the late Mr. Smith, of your England, who married three wives, bought baths in advance for each of them, and, when they had left him, all their money, drawn them one by one."

"And were the baths by any chance called Denmark, Austria, and France in 1870?" a third asked.

"No, they were respectable British tubs. But until Mr. Smith had drowned his third wife people didn't get suspicious. They argued that 'men don't do such things.' That sentiment is the criminal's best protection."

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THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE.

(Fourth Article.)

We passed into the zone of another army and a hillier country, where the border villages lay more sheltered. Here and there a town and the fields round it gave us a glimpse of the furious industry with which France makes and handles material and troops. With

them, with that long-noised air of detachment peculiar to the breed. The gunner at my side made no comment. He was content to let his Army speak for itself, but when one big gun in a sticky place fell out of alignment for an instant I saw his eyebrows contract. The Artillery passed on with the same inhuman speed and silence as the Line; and the Cavalry's blustering trumpets closed it all.

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After that we came to a little keep out of his sight till next town of pale stone, which an army day." But officially and in the high looked like a plain woman who social atmosphere of Headquarters had fainted in public. It had rejoiced in many public institutions of the most admirable. There that were turned into hospitals they attend devoutly on the wise and offices; the wounded limped dom of their seniors, who treat them, so it seemed, with affectionate confidence.

Front That Never Sleeps.

When the day's reporters, all along the front, there is a map, expert in the meaning of things, who boil them down for that cold official digest which tells us that "There was the usual grenade fighting at —." We made appreciable advance at —." The original material comes in sheaves and sheaves, where individual character and temperament have full and amusing play. It is reduced for domestic consumption like an overwhelming electric current. Otherwise we could not take it in. But at closer range one realises that the Front never sleeps; never ceases from trying new ideas and weapons which, so soon as the Boche thinks he has mastered them, are discarded for newer annoyances and bewilderments.

"The Boche is above all thing observant and imitative," said one who counted quite a few Boches dead on the front of his sector. "When you present him with a new idea, he thinks it over for a day or two. Then he presents his riposte."

"Yes, my General. That was exactly what he did to me when I did so and so. He was quite silent for a day. Then—he stole my patent."

"And you?"

"I had a notion that he'd do that, so I had changed the specification."

Thus spoke the Staff; and so it is among the junior commands, down to the semi-isolated posts where boy-Napoleons live on their own, through unbelievable adventures. They are inventive young devils, these veterans of twenty-one, possessed of the single ideal—to kill—which they follow with men as single-minded as themselves. Battlefield tactics do not exist. When a whole nation goes to ground there can be none of the "victories" of the old bookish days. But there is always the killing—the well-chewed smashing of a fall trench, the rushing out and the mowing down of its occupants; the unsuspecting battalion far in the rear, located after two nights' extreme risk alone among rubbish of masonry, and wiped out as it ate or washed itself; and, more rarely, the body-to-body encounter with animals removed from the protection of their machinery, when the bayonets get their chance. The Boche does not at all like meeting men whose manhood he has dishonoured or mutilated, or used as a protection against bullets. It is not that these men are angry or violent. They do not waste time in that way. They kill him.

The Business of War.

The French are less reticent than we about atrocities committed by the Boche, because those atrocities form part of their lives. They are not tucked away in reports of Commissions and vague, rarely referred to as "too awful." Later on, perhaps, we shall be unreserved in our turn. But they do not talk of them with any babbling heat or heat or malice; little appeal in a "public opinion" that, like the Boche, has gone underground. It occurs to me that this must be because every Frenchman has his place and his chance, direct or indirect, to diminish the number of Boches still alive. Whether he lies out in a sandwich of damp earth, or averts the big guns up the crevices behind the trees, or brings the fat, loaded barges into the very heart of the city, where the shelling goes on, he is doing his work to that end.

"And what did he say then?"

"Oh, the usual thing. He held his breath till I thought he'd burst. Then he damned me in heaps, and I took good care to (Continued on Second Page)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27 1915.

1890.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for November 27th 1915.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank New Issue—\$250 per share sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$93 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—\$150 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company Ltd.—\$118 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$10 per share buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$330 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$75 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$36 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$47 per share, buyers.

China Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—\$167 per share, buyers.

Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$98 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$135 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$10 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old name)—\$23 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$91 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$83 per share, sellers.

West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$30 per share, sellers.

INDO-CHINA.

Important Passport Regulations.

It is notified by the Colonial Secretary that all persons of foreign nationality proceeding to Indo-China by sea or land must be provided with a passport issued in accordance with the following new regulations which come into force on September 1, 1915:

Section 1.—All persons of foreign nationality proceeding to Indo-China by sea or land must be provided with a properly issued passport.

Section 2.—Passports for Indo-China may be obtained—

Abrad, from the Diplomatic Officials, Consuls-General, Consuls and Vice Consuls of France.

In France, Algiers, French Colonies and Protectorates, from the officials deputed to issue them.

Section 3.—The passport must be accompanied by a supplementary document stating the proofs of identity required to obtain it, and bearing a signed and stamped photograph of the person concerned.

This supplementary document must be vied on arrival by the authorities concerned (provincial, municipal or police) at the port of entry or in case of arrival by land at such place as is nearest to the frontier.

Section 4.—The supplementary document will be issued together with the passport by the officials specified in Section 2, who will obtain such information as is necessary to substantiate the identity of the person applying for the passport.

Section 5.—The supplementary document may be used on subsequent journeys provided that it be vied by the officer who first issued it.

Section 6.—Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 subjects of allied nations will be allowed to enter Indo-China with their national passports on condition that such passport, either is accompanied by the supplementary document, or bears a recent photograph stamped by the official who issued the passport and has further such information contained in the supplementary document, as would not ordinarily be found in the passport.

If possible the passport must be submitted for the visa of the French Diplomatic Official or Consul in the place of issue; otherwise, if this visa has not been procured at departure, this formality may be complied with at a French Consulate immediately before proceeding to Indo-China, but, in such a case, the bearer should previously have his passport examined and endorsed by his own consul resident in the same place.

Section 10.—Bearers of diplomatic passports and officers and soldiers in uniform, of allied nations, who carry papers showing their rank will not be required to produce any further papers.

Section 11.—The above regulations apply only to foreigners other than the *Mauritius*, *Singapore* and *Bamboo Palm*, from 3 feet to 5 feet high, in 10 inch English-shaped pots, at an upset price of \$2.50 each; also 200 of the same variety about 1 foot high, in 4 inch English-shaped pots, at an upset price of 50 cents each.

Your palms will be put up in each lot.

The purchasers will have to remove the palms from the Botanic Gardens, at their own expense before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th day of December, 1915.

The plants may be inspected between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the day previous to the sale.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 27, 1914.

Battleship Blown up at Sheerness.

Mr. Chorruill has announced that the battleship Bulwark has been blown up at Sheerness. In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill added that only twelve men of the Bulwark were saved out of 700 or 800. Mr. Churchill said a Vice-Admiral and a Rear-Admiral, who were present, reported that it was an internal magazine explosion which sent the ship under.

There was no upheaval of the water, and the battleship had entirely disappeared when the smoke cleared. Mr. Chorruill said the loss does not affect our military position, but he regrets the loss of life. The disaster of the Bulwark is attributed to an accidental explosion while loading ammunition.

Rout of Germans Confirmed.

In the House of Lords, Earl Kitchener announced that the Russians had checked and defeated the Germans, whose losses are heavier than ever before.

The Situation Reviewed.

In the house of Lords, Earl Kitchener, reviewing the situation, emphasized that the Germans had made no advance since he had last addressed the House.

The arrival of the Indian troops had been of great assistance. Our losses were naturally heavy, but were slight compared with those of the enemy. He announced that we were in touch with the Turkish forces thirty miles east of Suez. The Government desired the people to have all information that was possible without detriment to military interests.

His Worship.—There is no mention of libel in it.

Mr. Orme:—The preamble is in the Ordinance.

His Worship:—You do not suppose that a Magistrate has power to give the prisoner two years' imprisonment.

Mr. Orme:—I do not suppose that I suppose your Worship can decide at your discretion to commit the case. As regards the charge against the prisoner, I will refer your Worship. As your Worship knows, there is a law of restriction against the printing and publishing of any matter reflecting on neighbouring foreign Powers, which is a very old one in the English code.

Mr. Hind:—I have never found it myself.

Mr. Orme, continuing, said the restriction contained in the law was to prevent any writing which would reflect against the Powers which have friendly relations with a neighbouring nation.

His Worship:—You would see that such things as these raised delicate questions, when they were against Powers, and when these writings criticized the friendly ruler of the neighbouring country of China, in any way which was likely to excite the trouble mentioned. There were two paragraphs complained of, the first being published on November 5 and the second on November 11.

The first article, of November 5, contained the following words:

"Is the man at Sam Ho (Peking) who is holding supreme control over the nation, a hero or a traitor?"

It was for his Worship to decide whether the words were likely to cause trouble in China.

In the paragraph on November 11, the following words were contained therin:—"Why should we fear to execute him on the execution platform as Louis 14th was?"

an attack on the present President of China. These were the words complained of which were likely to cause disorder and stir up an adverse element.

Section 13.—The foregoing will not affect the action of the Order of October 3, 1911, regulating foreign immigration into Indo-China, which will still apply to all foreigners intending to reside in the Colony.

Section 14.—These regulations will take effect as from September 1st, 1915.

The case was adjourned.

CHINESE EDITOR CHARGED.

SUGGESTS EXECUTION OF PRESIDENT YUAN.

Writings "Likely to Excite Tumult and Unrest."

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Lindell, the editor-manager of the *Shi Po*, a Hongkong vernacular newspaper, was charged on remand with publishing matter likely to excite tumult and unrest in China. The charge is taken under the Special Local Ordinance.

The Crown was represented by Mr. G. N. Orme, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. W. B. Hind.

His Worship:—Before we go

further are you prepared to have the case dealt with summarily, Mr. Hind?

Mr. Hind:—Is it necessary to

decide that point until the evidence of prosecution is given in the case? I think it would be best if your Worship heard the evidence,

then you could decide whether it would be the better place for the case to go to the Sessions or to be dealt with summarily.

Mr. Orme said he had considered the case with the Crown Solicitor, and they agreed that it was under the jurisdiction of the House.

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had been of great assistance. Our

losses were naturally heavy, but were slight compared with those of the enemy. He announced that we were in touch with the Turkish forces thirty miles east of Suez. The Government desired the people to have all information that was possible without detriment to military interests.

8,000 Austrians Captured.

The battle at Lodz continues to develop to our advantage. The efforts of the Germans are to facilitate the retreat of their various corps, which having penetrated in the direction of Breslau, are retreating to the region of Strzykow under conditions very unfavourable to them. We are meeting with success on the Austrian front.

We took 8,000 prisoners yesterday, including two whole regiments

with their commanders and Officers.

NO LUCK

Chinese Hawker Twice Arrested.

A Chinese hawker was brought before Mr. Hazelton at the Police Court, this morning, on a charge of hawking without a licence.

The man was brought into

Court in charge of a constable, and on enquiring the cause His Worship was informed by Inspector O'Sullivan that the defendant had

answered a similar charge in the smaller Court for exactly the same offence, except that he had been operating in the Central district where he was also arrested.

His Worship:—I suppose he

thought he would have better luck in the Central district.

The man was fined \$5.

ed on the photograph by the officials named in Section 2.

The following are exempt from the preceding regulation:

French citizens who can prove domicile in Indo-China, also

French civil and military officers

provided with the necessary

papers.

Section 13.—The foregoing will

not affect the action of the Order

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LEAVE TO APPEAL SOUGHT.

A NICE POINT REGARDING BAIL.

At a Full Court this morning, consisting of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge, considered an application in the case of Hung Hon-chi who was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment on November 16 for perjury.

It will be remembered that the accused was found guilty a few days before his sentence, a point of law being argued before the Full Court, that as the indictment was bad, the verdict was bad.

The Court decided against this point and now a petition has

been filed for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment of the Full Court.

The petitioner was represented

by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. instructed by Mr. D'Almada and Mason;

the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp) instructed by Mr. Shenton of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, representing the Crown.

Mr. Pollock said they consider

that they ought to make that application to the Court for leave to appeal, by reason of a certain phrase in the judgment. They

were also asking, that, in the event of the Court granting leave to appeal, or allowing the petitioner to

make an application for special

leave to appeal, the judgment and sentence might be suspended,

provided the accused put up adequate bail. He understood

that the Crown thought that

they had no jurisdiction to grant leave,

they had no power to grant bail, but, he thought

the point was an incorrect one.

Mr. Pollock went on to point

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th November, 1915 commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street. A Quantity of Wine & Spirits. On view from Saturday, the 27th inst. Terms.—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st December, 1915, commencing at 12 o'clock (noon) at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

(For account of the concerned) The following 4 Parcels of First Grade Pearls.

Parcel A
lot 1-1 pearl carats 4½ 1-32
" 2-1 do " 3 1-6
" 3-1 do 2½
Parcel B
" 4-2 do 6 1-16
" 5-1 do 2½ 1-16
" 6-1 do 2
Parcel C
" 7-1 do 3½ 1-32
" 8-1 do 2½ 1-32
" 9-1 do 2½ 1-32
Parcel D
" 10-1 do 4 1-16
On view from Monday the 29th inst.

Terms.—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
AUCTIONEERS

The undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the concerned), on WEDNESDAY,

the 1st December, 1915, at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner Office House, Street.

A Large Quantity of Valuable Diamonds, Jewellery, Silver Ware, Ivory, Grass Cloth, &c., &c., &c., much of which was originally intended for the Panama Exposition, as follows:—

Lady's and Gent's Hall-marked Gold Watches, Gold Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Scarf Pins, Links, Jadestone Ornaments, and 2 Sets Ivory Billiard Balls, &c., &c., A large assortment of Silver Goods, Amber and Jadestone Beads, Grass Cloth Dresses, Blouses, Table Covers, Bed-spreads and Cushion Covers, &c. Also

A number of Gold Rings set with Precious Stones, Diamond and Ruby, Diamond and Sapphire, etc., &c.

and Six large Solitaire Diamond Rings.

Terms.—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

NOTICE

G. R.

NOTICE.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Hongkong 9th, July, 1915.

Don't forget: after the Show, Supper and Light Refreshments at ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Til' Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS,
THEATRE ROYAL.TWO GRAND CONCERTS
BY

ALFRED MIROVITCH
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST

AND

MISCHAI PIASTRO
WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

SATURDAY DEC. 4th AND MONDAY DEC. 6th
Commencing at 9.20 p.m. Prices as usual.

Booking at MOUTRIES.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

"THE STEPMOTHER."

A Pathé Drama in 3 Reels;
Includes La Peille Fromet in a Strong Cast.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

Also

"A SUSPENDED ORDEAL."

(Keystone Comic.)

Keep an Eye on

"THE SPY,"
FOR DECEMBER 3.

BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

Exclusive Feature
in 4 parts:

"URSULA'S INHERITANCE."

Also

MISS GLORY TAFT.

NEW SONGS: NEW SONGS.
9.15 p.m. ORCHESTRA in attendance.
Under the Direction of Prof. Gonzales.

NOTICES.

5
S P E E D
PORTABLE ROWBOAT MOTORS
HAVE YOU ONE FOR YOUR YACHT
DINGHY? WE GUARANTEE THEM.

ALEX. ROSS & Co., Phone 27.

THERE IS ONLY
ONE
AUTO PIANO



ALL METAL ACTION. NOTHING TO BE EATEN
BY INSECTS OR TO GET OUT OF ORDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

ROBINSON
PIANO COMPANY.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915
BUTCHER MEAT

	Ozs.	内食
Beef Sirloin — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Henng Chiu lb. 3 (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu " "
" Prime Cut —	21	Chestnuts, Chinese, — Fong Lui " "
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	18	Carambola, — Yeung To " " " each 12
" Roast, — Shin	19	Grapes, — Po Tai Tze " " " lb. 36
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	17	Lemons, China, — Ling Mun " " " 10
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	15	Limes, America, — Kam Shan Ling Mun " " " 28
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	20	Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone " " " 5
" do, — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	30	Fresh, — " " " 8
" Sauages, — Ngau Cheung	24	Oranges, (Canton) — Shan-shang Tim Ching " " " 8
Bullock's Brains, — " No. " "	per set 10	Pears, (American), — Kiu San Shoot Lay " " " 10
" Tongue, fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50	Peppermint, — Sha Li " " " 15
" corned, — Ham Ngau Li	60	Peanuts, — Fa Shang " " " 1
" Head, — Ngau Sam	lb. 14	Platian, — Tai Chiu " " " 14
" Heart, — Ngau Kin	20	Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai " " " 14
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 11	Walnuts, — Ho Hop " " " 15
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	11	Green, — Sang Hop Tao " " " 1
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	18	Water Melon, — (Am.), Kom San Si Kwa " " " each 1
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13	VEGETABLES, &c.
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	6	Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-tai-ton-keuk	set \$1.09	Cheek " " " 8
Meat Chop, — Yeung Fei Kwat	lb. 25	Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moo Pin Tau " " " 8
" Leg, — Yeung Poi	25	" (French), Shanghai, — Sheung-Hai Fin " " " 8
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	23	Sprout, — Ah Choi " " " 8
" Saddle	27	Long, — Tau Kok " " " 10
Pigs' Chittlings, — Chu Chong	27	Beet Root, — Hung Choi Tau " " " each 6
" Brains, — Chu No	per set 24	Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa " " " 8
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 13	Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa " " " 6
" Fry, — Chu Chap	15	Red, — Hung Ku " " " 8
" Head, — Chu Tau	18	Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsui " " " 14
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 11	Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tsui " " " 8
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	18	Carrots, — Kam Shan
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 28	Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsui " " " 8
Pork, Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	24	Chillies Dried, — Kon Lep Chiu " " " 25
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	—	Red, — Hung Fa Chiu " " " 10
" Leg, — Chu Pei	28	Green, — Ching Lap Chia " " " 8
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	20	Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu " " " 10
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa " " " each 8
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	each 8	Garlic, — Sun Tsu " " " 1
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	12	Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung " " " 6
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb. 26	old, — Lo Keung " " " 6
Sucking Pigs to order, — Chu Tsai	22	Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan " " " 12
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	2C	Indian Corn, — Suk Mai " " " each 1
Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	28	Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsui " " " 1
Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai " " " 6
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	29	Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai " " " 8
Lard, — Chu Yau	20	Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Cho Ko " " " 25
		Wash Melon, Amer., — Kam-san Hong Kwa " " " each 1
		Okroes " " " 1
		Onions, Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau " " " 8
		" Green, — Shang Chong " " " 6
		" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau " " " 7
		Parley, — Kun Tsui " " " 8
		Green Peas, — Ching Tsui " " " 1
		Potatoes, Sweet, — Fan Shu " " " 3
		" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tsui " " " 3
		" Japan, — Yut Pan Shu Tsui " " " 8
		" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsui " " " 8
		" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsui " " " 1
		Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa " " " 3
		Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tai " " " 5
		Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong " " " 1
		Sage, — Tsu So " " " 8
		Shallots, — Kon Chung Tau " " " 5
		Spinach, — Yin Tsui " " " 5
		Tomatoes, — Yan Ke " " " 6
		Taros, — Wu Tsui " " " 6
		Turnip, Punti, (Long), — Lo Pak " " " 4
		" English, — Young Lo Pak " " " 4
		Vegetable Marrow, — Chit Kwa " " " 4
		" (American), — Kam-san Shui " " " 12
		Water Cress, — Sei Yeung Tsui " " " 6
		Lily root, — Lin Ngau " " " 6
		Yams, — Ta Shu " " " 6
		English, — Young Kan Choi " " " 6
		Tau " " " 6

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

- Flour:
 - Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... \$4.50
 - per lb. ... 10
 - Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... 4.00
 - per lb. ... 8
 - Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs. ... 3.50
 - per lb. ... 0
- Tinned Milk:
 - Sweetened Condensed Milk; per 1 lb. tin, .35
 - Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin, .25
 - Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.) .25
 - Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin35
 - Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,33
 - Skinned Milk, per 1 lb. tin20
- Sugar:
 - Cube, (in 6 lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.15
 - Refined Crystallized, per lb. ... 1.14
 - Granulated, per lb. ... 1.14
 - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb. ... 1.13
 - No. 2 " " " 1.12
 - Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb. " " " 1.12
- Frozen Meat:

The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]
- Market Produce: (See above)
- The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.
- Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount or subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding 4 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject of an additional charge of 10 per cent.

FRUITS

	Ozs.
Almonds, — Bang Yan	lb. 35
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
(Chefoo), — Tia Chan Ping Kho	—

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



OUR MILK
IS
MILK.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914.		1914.		1915.		1915.		Last Dividend and Date
					Highest 14th May.	Lowest to now	Highest, Since 14th May.	Lowest, Since to now	Dividends	Dividends	Dividends	Dividends	
Banks.													
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$820 b.	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct. 845 x div. 7900 c. div.	{ £2/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15				
Marine Insurances.													
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	423 b.	10,000	\$230	59	350	Deo.	305	Oct. 425	360	{ Final of \$4 a/c 1913. Interim of \$18 a/c 1914.			
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	175 n.	10,000	\$15	55	145	May	133	Jan. 175	160	{ Final of 12½ p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1914			
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	8940 s.	12,400	\$250	100	847½ April		700	Oct. 872	885	{ Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914			
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	260 b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192½ Jan.	255	225	{ Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914			
Fire Insurances.													
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	155 s.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct. 182	130	\$9 for 1913			
Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	420 s.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April 420	395	\$27 for 1913			
Shipping.													
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	86 s.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27½ Nov.	91	45	{ \$4 for year ending 30.6.15 Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14			
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	19½ b.	80,000	\$15	all	29½ Jan.		22	Dec. 23	19	{ 6 p.c. & 3 p.c. on d. for year 1914. shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. Hongkong from 20.9.15. an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15			
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	{ Combined \$152 s. Deferred \$86 b. Preferred \$66 b. Ld.	{ 60,000 £5 } all			79	Jan.	50	Sept. 159	96	{ Final of 5/- (Coupon No. 24) making 7/- for 1914			
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ltd.	85/-	3,797,610 £1	a	106/- Feb.	70/-	Sept. 80/- x div. 82/- x div.				{ \$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30/4/15			
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	536 b.	40,000	\$10	al	49	Mar.	40	Nov. 39	32				
Refineries.													
China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	128 b.	20,000	\$100	all	96½ Feb.		70	Nov. 134	111	\$3 for 1912			
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd.	537½ s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec. 46	27½	\$3 for 1897			
Mining.													
Kailan Mining Admin'tion.	30/-	1,000,000 £1	all	41/- Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-			{ Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)			
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	360 b.	200,000 £1	all	310 Jan.	1.90 Nov.	4	312	1/2 for 1909					
Tronch Mines Ltd.	29/-	160,000 £1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	28/-	1/- interim a/c 1915 paid 12.7.15					
Ural Caspians	36/6 n.	796,666 £1	all	56/6	21/3	41	37/6	1/- interim 1915					
Decks, Wharves and Godowns &c.													
Hongkong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	76 b.	10,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov. 81½	68	\$3.50 for year 1914			
Hongkong & W'pda D. Co., Ltd.	86 b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct. 88½	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914			
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	60 b.	55,700 t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63½	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30/6/15					
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	100 b.	36,000 t. 100	all	169 Jan.	82½ Dec.	93½	30	Tls. 5 for 1914					
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.													
Anglo French Lands.	94	13,000 t. 100	t. 100		—		94	94	94	Tls. 6½ for year ending 29.2.14			
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.	103	20,000 \$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	—	—	{ \$2.50 for half year ending 1/30/15			
H'kong Land Investment Co.	107 s.	50,000 \$100	all	117½ July	98 Nov. 111	x div.	108	—	—	{ 45 cents for year ending 30/6/15			
H'kong Estates & F. Co., Ltd.	47 b.	150,000 \$100	all	91½ Jan.	74 Nov.	74	6.10	—	—	{ \$3 for 1914			
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	40 b.	6,000 \$50	10	45½ Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	—	—	{ Dividend of 6 p.c. for 1/ year ending 30.6.15			
Shanghai Lands	105 b.	78,000 t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	—	—	{ \$2 for half year ending 30.6.15			
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	873 b.	12,500 \$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	70	70	—	—	{ 4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14			
H'kong Central Estates	103	10,000 \$100	all	—	—	103	100	—	—				
Cotton Mills.													
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	172½ s.	20,000 t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152½	—	—	{ Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14			
Kung Yik	15½ s.	75,000 t. 10	all	142 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	132	—	—	{ Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14			
Laou Kung Mow	78 s.	8,000 t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89 b.	80	—	—	{ Tls. 12 for 1913			
Shanghai Cottons in Shai	190 s.	40,000 t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	90	—	—	{ Dividend of Tls. 7½ for year ending 30/6/15			
Yangtzeopos L.	61 n.	173,000 t. 5	all	—	—	64	64	—	—	{ 85 cents for 1914			
Miscellaneous.													
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	101½ b.	40,000 \$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	—	—	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06			
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	101½ s.	10,000 \$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	4½	4½	—	—	{ 6% for year ending 28.2.06			
Do. (Spec. shares)	4.80 s.	50,000 \$1	all	125½ Jan.	9 Nov.	10.10	8.00	—	—	{ \$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15			
China Provt. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	9.80 b.	125,000 \$10	all	9 Jan.	35 Aug.	34	31	—	—	{ 50 cents for 1914			
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	830 b.	40,000 \$10	10	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	—	—	{ \$2.00 per share for 1914			
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	10.10 b.	40,000 \$10	10	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45	39	—	—	{ Interim of \$2 account 1915			
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	444 s.	6,500 \$25	all	21/7½ July	174 Dec.	190	184	—	—	{ Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15			
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	190 s.	6,500 \$25	all	25 June	22 Apr.	43	25	—	—	{ \$10 % for 1914			
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	834 s.	6,000 \$10	all	13/— July	7½ Feb.	5.90	4.80	—	—	{ Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913			
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	5.50 s.	325,000 5/-	all	—	64½ Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36½	—	{ 70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15			
Langkats	391 b.	250,000 g. 10	all	—	—	4	4	—	—	{ None			
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	694 b.	25,000 \$10	all	10½ Jan.	9½ June	10	9	—	—	{ \$1.50 for 1910			
Do. (New) 85 cts. b.	—	30,000 \$10	10	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	—	—	{ 25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15			
Philippines Ld.	84 b.	75,000 \$10	all	—	—	20	20	—	—	{ \$1.00 per share for year end 31.12.1914			
H. Price & Co., Ltd.													

